



# 1999 Drinking Water Quality Report

## **RRA - PRESTON SHORES WATER SYSTEM**

**Red River Authority of Texas**

900 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 520

Wichita Falls, Texas 76301

940/723-8697

## **Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

### **Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800/426-4791).

### **En Espanol**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducir al Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 940/723-8697.

### **Where do we get our drinking water?**

The RRA-Preston Shores Water System utilizes surface water from Lake Texoma as its sole source supply. Raw lake water is treated at the Authority's treatment facilities located in the Preston Shores sub-Division in Grayson County, Texas. The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment process will be completed in three years. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

## **ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants**

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800/426-4791).

## **Public Participation Opportunities**

The Authority's Board of Directors regularly meets on the third Wednesday of January, April, July and September of each year. Specific times and locations of these and/or any special meetings can be obtained by contacting the Authority at 940/723-8697.

For more information about the water quality of your water system, public participation programs, water conservation programs and/or general operations policies, call 940/723-8697 or e-mail the Authority at [info@rra.dst.tx.us](mailto:info@rra.dst.tx.us). For service requests or reporting leaks after normal business hours, contact your District Manager, Mr. Chuck Meyer at 903/786-9206 or Ms. Patti Underwood at 903/786-7158. You may also leave a message on the recorder at the Treatment Plant at 903/786-9303.

## **System Information**

The Red River Authority of Texas owns and operates 29 registered public water supply systems through its Utility Division. The Utility Division maintains over 2,150 miles of transmission lines, two surface water treatment plants, 65 pumping facilities and serves approximately 10,000 customers residing in a 15 county area of the Red River Basin. The Utility Division is subdivided into geographical districts for proper management, maintenance and financial accounting of individual systems.

The RRA-Preston Shores Water System is one of the water systems operated by the Utility Division's District 22. In 1999, the system served 664 active connections with an average water use of 291 gallons per day per connection. The primary use of the water was seasonal and rural domestic. In 1999, the Authority finalized construction on a capital improvement project to bring the system into compliance with the TNRCC's Rules and Regulations for Public Water Supply Systems. The improvements included construction of a new one MGD treatment plant and raw water pumping facilities.

The Authority has upgraded the Utility Division's Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan. Information on the plan will be available on the Authority's web page at [www.rra.dst.tx.us](http://www.rra.dst.tx.us) or can be obtained by calling 940/723-8697.

## **Definitions:**

### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) -**

The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

### **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) -**

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Treatment Technique -** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Action Level -** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**NTU -** Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**MFL -** million fibers per liter

**pCi/l -** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppm -** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

**ppb -** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

**ppt -** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

## About the Attached Table

U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The attached table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water.

### Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Barium	0.146	0.1460-0.1460	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Cadmium	1.3	1.3000-1.3000	5	5	ppb	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste, batteries and paints.
1999	Fluoride	0.2	0.2000-0.2000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
1999	Nitrate	0.18	0.1800-0.1800	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Selenium	5.8	5.8000-5.8000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
1999	Gross beta emitters	2.5	2.5000-2.5000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits

### Organics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999-1999	Atrazine	0.2333	0.1700-0.3300	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

### Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.							
Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent	
1999	Turbidity	0.49	100	0.5	NTU	Soil Runoff	

### Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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### Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Reason for Monitoring
1999-1999	Chloroform	17	17.0000-17.0000	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
1999-1999	Bromoform	12	12.0000-12.0000	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
1999-1999	Chlorodibromomethane	47	47.0000-47.0000	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

### Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Lead	3.9000	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.2180	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

### Violation Table

Violation	Explanation	Health Effects	Length	Steps to Correct
BACTERIOLOGICAL-PUBLIC NOTIFICATION VIOLATION	Notification was not received during the allotted time frame.	Failure to notify consumers of a bacteriological related violation makes it impossible for consumers to consider alternatives to drinking water that is contaminated or inadequately tested.	8/1/1999 to 8/31/1999	All required samples since August 1999 have been submitted.
ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING-NO SAMPLES	Samples were collected but not delivered to the laboratory.	Failure to monitor or monitoring inadequately makes it impossible to know if indicator bacteria (total coliforms) are present in the water. Therefore, consumers do not have the opportunity to consider alternatives to potentially contaminated water.	8/1/1999 to 8/31/1999	All required samples since August 1999 have been submitted.